The US has not withdrawn any GATT concessions from India under the 301 provisions of its trade laws.

Provision of potable of drinking water

*11. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMNTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the provision in plan outlay to provide potable drinking water;

(b) what is the percentage of provision to the total plan outlay;

(c) what are the criteria for allocation for providing potable drinking water, State-wise; and

(d) what is the allocation for Maharashtra in the plan outlay; and what is the amount disbursed so far to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The povision (Budgetary support) in the Eighth Plan outlay to provide potable drinking water is Rs. 14661.00 crores which includes Rs. 9448.00 crores under the State|UT Plans and Rs. 5213 crores under the Central Plan.

(b) The percentage of this provision to the total Eighth Plan outlay is 3.38.

(c) In so far as State allocations for providing potable drinking water under the State Plans is concerned, the same is decided by the respective State Governments on the basiss of their inter se priorities.

As regards the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the State-wise allocations are decided on year to year basis by the administrative ministries of the Govt. of India on the basis of a set of criteria|conditions duly approved by the Cabinet Committee. The criteria for the following 2 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which are under operation, are indicated in the Statement I and II.

(i) The Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) including Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), administered by the Ministry of Rural Development.

(ii) Centrally Sponsoed Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for small towns with population upto 20.000 (as per 1991 census), administered by the Ministry of Urban Development.

(d) The allocation in the Eighth Plan outlay and amounts disbursed so far to Maharashtra for potable drinking water supply are indicated below:—

(Rs. crores)

	Eighth Plan Outlay	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Anticipated	1994-95 outlay
State Plan . . .	1410.20	210.82	212.92	283.00
Centrally Sponsored Schemes				
(i) RGNDWM incl. ARWSP	State-wise allocation decided on year to year basis	24.237	54.88	61.82
(ii) AUWSP . .	Do.	.. (The scheme launched during 1993-94 only)	0.85	1.03

Statement

Rajiv Gandhi National drinking water Mission Criteria for State-wise allocation of Central Assistance

(a) 5 per cent of the annual plan allocation will be ptilised for requirement of solving specific problems through ST inputs and RD activities based on clearance of specific projects.

(b) 5 per cent of the annual plan allocation will be utilised on need based schemes to meet the requirement of special areas suffering from chronic drinking water problem due to hot and cold desert eco-systems. These areas fall in 5 States, namely. Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan. Their share in proportion to the percentage of population covered under DDP would be 0.35 percent, 1.10 per cent, 0.03 per cent, 0.04 per cent and 3.48 per cent respectively.

(c) The balance funds under the annual plans will be allocated to the States UTs in accordance with the following criteria

(i) 35 per cent weightage being given to the rural population in the States|UTs.

(ii) 20 per cent weightage being given to the rural areas of the States|UTs.

(iii) 20 per cent weightage being given to the incidence of poverty and

(iv) 12.5 per cent weightage being given in terms of areas and 12.5 per cent in terms of population to meet the special requirement of State|Ut covered under DPAP, DDP, HADP and special category hill States.

(v) The total amount worked out for a State on the basis of (i) to (iv) above would be subject to a matching provision being made by the State Government under the State Sector MNP. The Central assistance under (a) and (b) above will, however, not be subject to the condition of matching provision. It will be ensured that the share of UTs. Arunachal Pradesh. Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, J. and K. Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura is retailed at the level of their allocation for 1986-87 even after the above new formula comes into force from 1987-88.

(d) Out of the funds released to States UTs, upto 10 per cent may be utilised for operation and maintenance of assets created, quality improvement and purification of drinking water subject to ceiling of matching grant provided by States out of the MNP provision and subject to the approved norms. The funds earmarked for operation and maintenance of assets should not be diverted for creation of capital assets. There should not be specific disincentives as well as positive incentives for proper maintenance of Drinking Water Facilities under the programme.

Statement-II

Centrally Spensored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for small towns with population upto 20,000 Aas per 1991 Census) Criteria for State-wise allocation of Central Assistance.

..The laid down criteria to determine the share of each qualifying State for assistance under the scheme is as follows:—

(i) 50 per cent weightage being given to the population of such towns.

(ii) 35 per cent weightage being given to the incidence of poverty in a State/U.T.

(iii) 5 per cent weightage being given to the number of such towns in State/U.T.

(iv) 10 per cent weightage being given in terms of population of such towns to the special requirements of State/UT covered under DPAP, DDP, HADP and Special Category hilly States.

2. The State Government would have to provide for equal amount of share in the State Plans as the funding for the scheme would be shared between Centre and the States on 50:50 basis. However. There should also be a 5 per cent contribution from the beneficiaries and this will be part of State share.

Plans for export and Collaboration by CIL

*12. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the annual quantity and the cost of the coal exported during each of the last three years;

(b) whether Coal India Ltd. has earmarked export as the major thrust area; if so, what concrete steps have government already taken or propose to take to achieve the objectives set for coal exports;

(c) which are the countries with which India has cooperation agreements for mechanisations and upgradation of the coal industry; and

(d) which are the countries with whom India has entered into collaboration for underground mining and offering expertise in open cast mining and what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) As per the information received from Ministry of Commerce, the total quantity of coal exported and its value during each of the last three years was as under:

Year	Quantity exported (tonnes)	Value (in Rs. lakhs)
1991-92	1,34,957	1504.08
1992-93	1,81,601	5001.62
1993-94	5,44,621	6018.85

(b) Indian coal is only beging exported to neighbouring countries. However, coal India Ltd. (CIL) is taking steps to boost coal exports, which include allowing Indian Export House to export coal directly. Identification of superior grades of coal to boost exports and sending delegations for promoting coal exports is also being undertaken.

(c) and (d) CIL has entered into collaboration agreements with the following countries for mechanisation and upgradation of coal industry.

Name of country	Type of mining.
France	Underground
United Kingdom	Underground & opencast
Germany	Underground
Poland	Underground
Erstwhile USSR, CIS (Confederation of Independent States)	Underground & opencast
Canada	Opencast
Australia	Opencast